

Alberta Government Pros- ecute Lumber Dealers

The Attorney-General's department has announced the conclusion of the inquiry by the Donjon Government into the alleged combine by the lumber dealers of the western provinces, being considering the evidence given with a view to instituting proceedings against the firms in the combine. The result of the deliberations is that it has been decided that the executive of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be called upon to answer to a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade. Yesterday the Attorney General made public the following statement:

"The provincial government has kept in touch with the investigation held in Ottawa, in March and April last, concerning the prices charged for lumber in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and as early as possible after the enormous mass of evidence was taken in that investigation, my department was put in possession of a copy of the report of the sub-committee, which report was finally adopted by the committee appointed by parliament to investigate this matter. The evidence given in the investigation extends over 744 closely printed pages and is necessarily full of detail, including prices, correspondence, freight rates and a mass of other material that requires to be closely examined in order to ascertain what the facts in connection with this matter really are."

"The receipt of the evidence has continuously engaged in sifting and analyzing it so as to be in position to advise the government as to what action should be taken in the premises. As a result of the examination the evidence so made, the government has concluded that the facts disclosed call for a judicial investigation. It would be improper for me to say at this stage what I think the result of the laying of a charge in connection with the 'lumber combine' should be. That is for the court or jury to decide before

when the matter ultimately comes, but it cannot be doubted that the question whether there is an illegal combination between the lumber dealers should be made the subject of judicial inquiry by the laying of a charge of contravention of the sections of the code in relation to conspiracy in restraint of trade of the interests of the general public.

"Unfortunately it is practically impossible for the government of the province, acting alone, to indict the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, as a body, for conspiracy with the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, because the latter association is not within our jurisdiction, and it must rest with the government of British Columbia, to take action against them. If they consider it their duty to do so. I am unfortunately because a judgment of a court upon the subject as to whether the arrangement, if arrangements exist between these two associations, is illegal and a contravention of the criminal code, would go to the root of this whole matter. The question, however, will be decided by the provincial committee of the prosecution which is the intention of the government to have the evidence of the committee of the Alberta Lumber Dealers' Association.

"By reason of the fact that the evidence, including the list of the members of the Alberta Lumber Dealers' Association were handed back to the witnesses by the special committee of parliament, and were not printed in the report of the evidence, the government is not at present in possession of evidence as to what firm compose the association.

"The government, however, the prosecution, which, I hope to have already stated, is to bring before the courts the question of the legality of this combination, if such exists, will be for practical purposes sufficiently decided by the indictment the government will bring against the executive officers of the association.

"The matter will be taken in hand immediately and a charge laid as I have indicated."

Plenty of Gold Left

Ottawa, August 2.—There is still a golden harvest to be gathered from the gravels of the Klondike valleys. The government has completed an examination and survey of the gold bearing gravels of both the high and low levels. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 ounces of gold are known to exist, and from which gold to the value of ninety-four million dollars can be recovered. The government has been taken by crude placer methods, there remains fifty-three million, six hundred and twenty dollars which may be recovered at a profit by hydraulic mining, dredging and other advanced methods of gold recovery.

An examination was made by Mr. McConnell, of the geological survey, assisted by Joseph Keefe, geologist, and F. H. McLean and F. O. Farrell topographers. The estimate does not cover the creek on the Indian River slope which have produced gold to the value of twenty-four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making the total output of the Yukon district one hundred and nineteen million dollars to date. It is estimated that there can be recovered from these alluvial gravels, making the certain future output of gravel, which is the Yukon area over sixty-three million dollars.

Mother and Son Drowned

Caron, Sask., August 2.—On the homestead of John Plack, near here, his youngest sister, Mrs. Rose Plack, her four year old son were drowned yesterday afternoon. The little fellow was carrying a tin of kerosene on his back and was on the bank when the dam broke and he was carried away. The mother was called and saw the child being carried away and to a depth of seven feet. The bodies were recovered twenty minutes later.

Easier Money Ex- pected

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Enquiries made in the leading wholesale dry goods warehouses reveal the fact that throughout Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces business continues good, accounts are being promptly paid and discounts taken. In the northwest, however, conditions are not so satisfactory. Quite a number of traders have hesitated for an extension of their credit, and the general tone, however, is healthy, and it is confidently anticipated that things will right themselves in that district as the harvest is gathered and money gets into circulation. The agricultural implement and hardware trade are dull. Even these while not reporting any increase, say this month compares favorably with the same period of last year. The late season and moderate crops have retarded matters and made money tighter, but the majority of payments are fairly prompt.

Cutting Winter Wheat

Lethbridge, Aug. 2.—The winter wheat harvest began in this district yesterday. U. S. Sheard, W. R. Verbeke, and others commenced cutting this morning, and C. R. Daniel will begin today on his 1,200 acre hold. The crop is a bumper one, has ripened very evenly, and the grain is very plump and free from smut.

Coal Will be Scarce

Edmonton, Aug. 2.—The shortage of coal is becoming very significantly toward a coal famine in this district, the coming winter, unless satisfactory measures are adopted, either by the railroad or the government.

West before last the mines of the International Company at Coleman were idle three days; the Little and Hlave mines have only been working half the time and the mines there have been working about three quarters of the time.

SPORTS

Lacrosse

Strathcona's First Defeat

The Strathcona lacrosse team last evening experienced their first defeat of the season, Calgary scoring two goals of their own. The locals still occupy premier position in the league table, and should be able to continue to occupy it. They are better lacrosse players than either the Calgary or Edmonton representatives, and their defeat last night was entirely unexpected by those of their supporters who have not kept closely in touch with them during the past week or two. It is well known, however, to those familiar with the game, that a number of the players have not been living up to the standard expected of them. If they are to win games and hold their own with the best they will have to do more training in the field and less in the bar room. It is no use disguising facts, and a little plain talk may save a good many regrets later in the season. If only boys will get down to work, get into shape and keep in shape they can beat anything in Alberta; but they are not so much superior to the masses that they have more than they can afford to take the field in poor condition.

Last night's game was clean and well contested throughout. The locals were slightly the better of the play in the first quarter and made several good shots on goal, but the fine work of the Calgary goal tender prevented scores.

Towards the end of the period a fast shot at close range beat Malone, and the interval came with Calgary in the lead.

In the second quarter the Strathconas worked hard to wipe off the advantage of the southerners, and Kent at last found the net. The third period was a continued beginning to tell on the home team, and Calgary putting in some fast work very quickly took the lead, a difficult shot slipping past Malone. From this point to the end and Strathcona made many desperate attempts to save the game, and several times came within an ace of scoring, but the fierce defence of their opponents kept them out. The light was very bad in the last period, and must have been very difficult for the players to see the ball.

The line-up was as follows:

Strathcona	Goal	Calgary
Malone	Point	Powell
Parsons	Cover Point	Powers
Laidlaw	1st Defence	Reynolds
Jameson	2nd Defence	Dunn
N. Main	3rd Defence	McLeod
R. Woods	Centre	McDonald
Hunston	1st Home	Ross
Kent	2nd Home	Orlitz
McKay	3rd Home	Anderson
T. Main	Outside Home	Neil
Elliott	1st Side Home	Dodds
Horribin	2nd Side Home	Ready

Baseball.

Edmonton Still on the Down Grade

(Special to the Chronicle)

Lethbridge, August 2.—The home team beat the Capitals this evening in a game which was called in the seventh inning on account of falling light. The only noticeable feature of the game was Kipper's catch of Ford's long drive and his following of Bleckard on first. For garty, for Lethbridge pitched a fine game and did not allow a single run.

Scores—
Lethbridge..... 5 3 0 2 0 0—10
Edmonton..... 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Medicine Hat took Second Game

Medicine Hat, Aug. 2.—Medicine Hat won a close game to night on the field of the "Brewers" to first in the seventh inning, at the end of which the game was called on account of darkness. The score at the end of the fourth was 40 in favor of the home team, but after the Calgary batters were exceedingly good and had one in the fifth, two in the sixth and one in the last.

Medicine Hat..... 2 2 0 0 0 1—10
Calgary..... 0 0 0 0 1 2—1

WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

Standing of clubs—	W.	L.	P.
Medicine Hat	31	25	534
Edmonton	31	25	534
Lethbridge	28	28	560
Calgary	19	35	352

Beef Commission at Brandon

Brandon, August 2.—It was given in evidence this morning, at the Brandon sittings of the Beef Commission, that had not the witnesses been compelled to come by subpoena, they would not have testified, so little was the interest in the sittings here.

Much evidence as to the details of the butchering business was taken today, and a large mass of useful information was elicited by the Commissioners and their counsel from the Whist City butchers, who gave a very business-like line of information. The butchers, members of two different firms, deposed that they had never heard of any real agitation in the papers against butchers, whose business they had not read, and then read something in one of the city papers referring to some agitation but they did not put any stock in the stuff printed.

Championship Sculling

(Special to the Chronicle)

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 2.—On the Paramatta river today Charles Twiss was beaten by Webb for the world's sculling championship.

Minutes of Council Meeting L. I. D. 26 S. 4

Held at the residence of Mr. B. H. Montgomery, July 31st, 1907. Present: Councilors Eva (Chairman), Sandford. The minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Eva, seconded by Mr. Sandford, that the secretary procure necessary books for council work. Carried.

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A UNIQUE SITUATION

(Calgary Alberta)

The position which the Alberta found itself yesterday was most unusual. The Alberta mercantile firm, prove and especially proved, that a certain mercantile firm in white city was selling goods cheaper than its own. The Alberta mercantile firm was endeavoring to show that such a statement was not correct.

The very reverse is the case. Usually a merchant is anxious to announce to the public that he is in a position to sell his goods at a price less than his competitors and he is willing to pay some money to advertise the fact and he finds that that is good business.

The fact that there is such a turn of mind because the Alberta has shown that one lumber firm is selling below cost, and that conditions have been turned upon him and that everything in connection with the lumber trade of the present time is abnormal. The fact is that it is anything but normal. If circumstantial evidence, which is incontrovertible, is needed, it can be found in this very incident. What terror is there which threatens the retailer who dares to break through and give the public a chance?

What bogie is it that holds the sword over the necks of the retailer of lumber and keeps them within bounds?

The public can understand. It needs no explanation.

But there is a ray of hope in it all. It is not the only one firm that is cutting in price. Most of them are doing it. The Alberta in its investigation found that all but two of the three firms were selling under the price, though great pains were taken to conceal the fact. No trust, no combination or conspiracy, but such as the lumber combine can last for all time. As soon as one firm swears off the necks of the retailer well organized must eventually fall to the ground. And the ironed has been cut through the fall of the lumber combine.

The Trouble at the Strathcona Coal Company's Mine

The inept strike in the Strathcona Coal Co. has not yet ended. Nominally, so the Company says, the men who quit, it turns out, had for two weeks been formulating plans to get rid of the foreigners in the gang and make it a strictly English mine. When they quit over the cautioning, not the refusal to allow him to go to work, of one of the men by the pit boss, the superintendent immediately proceeded to pay them their wages. They refused the cheque so he went up town and got them the currency. They refused it, asking for a conference and to have the matter submitted to his justice, and it was by the pit boss, of the conditions of which would be an advance in wages.

The men had seen Mr. Walter some time ago when a little difficulty had occurred and for the sake of peace in his kindness of heart Mr. Walter conceded their demand. It was later by the superintendent that they hoped once again to play on his sympathies and landed they were under the impression that they had decided to let them go. The company proposes making extensive alterations in the mine during the next few weeks and this can best be done when the output is reduced. There is a good stock ahead and the company proposes to take advantage of the situation to make the repairs.

A number of the men who were paid off, of which there are fifteen, according to the company, in all the men say nineteen took up their positions in the hill near the mine yesterday and advised some men who were seeking work to keep away, as there was trouble on. The superintendent in conversation with them explained the cause of the difficulty and they will, in view of today's announcement by the company in the Chronicle, be ready to go to work on Monday.

The striking, or more properly, according to the Labor Act should have kept on at work and examined by a commission of enquiry but this they did not do and as a result the company declines to hold any further conferences in the matter. The men say there is no body working at the mine, and the four men who were paid off to go to work on Monday have been seen and will refuse. They say they never objected to working with men of different nationalities and claim that the Gal-

lans and other foreigners are out with them. They have no organized union, but have written to Fernie for an officer of the United Mine Workers of America to come in and organize.

Following is a copy of what the men ask of the company:

Thursday, Aug. 1st, 1907.
From the Miners

To the Strathcona Coal Co.
It is moved and seconded—

No. 1. That the air shaft be cleaned out and renewed and the road leading to the air-shaft be re timbered.

No. 2. That diggers have pushers or 50 cents a day advance time.

No. 3. That every digger has his own place which he had before the decision happened, providing his place is fit to work in.

No. 4. That every man underground works from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and a Saturday without overtime time.

No. 5. That every man underground works from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on a Saturday without overtime time.

No. 6. That the water be taken out of a digger's place before starting time in the morning.

No. 7. That a man is picked to go round with the pit-boss into places where there is no work and value those places.

No. 8. That every digger pays the same price for candles, as he did before the accident happened, namely 40 cents per box.

No. 9. That the pit-boss examine every working place down the mine every morning before the diggers start work and that he leaves his initials and the date of the month in a suitable place where men can see them.

No. 10. That the man who was stopped from working before the mine was restarted again, and given his own place back.

No. 11. That the (mine) be paid every two weeks on a Saturday in cash.

No. 12. That the cable and cage be examined every morning before the men descend.

No. 13. That there is a slate hung in a prominent position so that all diggers and men can see their time and number of cars every morning.

No. 14. That all the cars be called twice a day.

No. 15. That the drift leading to daylight be pushed on and properly timbered.

Coal at Prince Albert

(Special to the Chronicle)

Prince Albert, Aug. 3.—The finding of coal in the Eagle Lake country has destroyed the coal famine here. Active steps are being taken to develop the find.

North Bay Fire-Swept

(Special to the Chronicle)

North Bay, Aug. 3.—The centre of this city was swept by a disastrous fire yesterday, and damage to the extent of fifty thousand dollars was done.

Big Duluth Fire

(Special to the Chronicle)

Duluth, Minn., August 2.—Fire at seven o'clock this morning, starting from a gas stove in a tailor shop, destroyed the printing plant and the Burgess electric plant, involving a loss of \$85,000.

GRADING ON NEW LINE TO STRATHCONA

(Special to the Chronicle)

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—The Canadian Pacific have let an important contract for the extension of the line running northwest from Moose Jaw on the way to Lacombe and Edmonton. The line will cross the Saskatchewan south-west of Hensley. The contract is awarded to J. D. McArthur, from mile post 50 to mile post 123. The fourteen miles of this branch, out of Moose Jaw is being operated. The grading is completed and the work is being pushed as fast as possible. The work will be done on the extension of the line from the Lacombe and until next spring, when the line will be completed up as quickly as possible. This will give the C.P.R. a second cross-country line from the south main line to Strathcona. It is significant that the C.P.R. are pushing so many extensions to that city and it would appear that the railway company have some big things in store in the way of rail-roads and development for the northern city.

Crushed Beneath Wheels

(Special to the Chronicle)

Toronto, August 2.—Geo. H. Marshall, aged 34, of Mount Dennis, was crushed to death beneath the wheels of a wagon he was driving this morning in Toronto Junction. He had stopped the wagon and was climbing down when a slab of wood fell off the load and started the horses. The wheels passed over the man's chest. He leaves a widow and six children, the youngest of whom is two weeks old.

Cool Weather in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

(Special to the Chronicle)

Winnipeg, August 3.—The thermometer dropped below forty last night and the weather is becoming cooler. At Regina and Indian Head the minimum temperature was 35, at Kamour 36, at Moose 37, at Birtle 32, at Hanover 30, at Brandon 37 and at Cypress River 33.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Holloway is the view of the Calgary Daily News on the university question.

"If Calgary gets up against it good and hard pretty soon, and in a very humiliating way, it will not be able to lay the blame on the side influences. In spite of the prominence given to the invitation to all university graduates in Alberta to register for the first convocation of the new university, only twenty-one of those resident in Calgary have done so to date. Edmonton, with its smaller population, has enrolled 48, or twice Calgary's number, and a considerable surplus besides. The situation is a serious one. Five members of the senate will be elected by the members of the first convocation. As matters stand, it will be the easiest thing in the world for the Edmonton people to completely shut out the southern graduates from any representation whatever in the senate. Votes count, and the north-erners have them. And that the university men in Calgary would be wholly to blame if this came to pass is plainly evident from the fact that there are over one hundred alumni of the university residing in Calgary today. The probability is that the number is very considerably in excess of one hundred."

"Enrollment must cease in a very short time. Prominent men expected back from England in a few days, and organization of university work, as is well known, has only been awaiting its return. It is silly to ground because the university is not here. If Calgary men want to they have yet the opportunity to very materially influence that university. Up to date about all they have done is whine."

"The Canadian West is up against a more or less bad crop, and the public both in the east and west must prepare themselves for it. The west has had a good year, but it has had marvelous development, has had a great influx of settlers and a still greater influx of money. Money, enterprise, people, food, and wherever the grain was sown beautiful harvests were reaped, sometimes even the wild."

"A temporary lull was bound to come to this marvelous success and it is likely to come in the form of a poor harvest this year. The great question then, today, is to ascertain how much falling off there will be in 1907. No exact statement can be reached as long as the growing season continues. If the rains continue, and if there is an absence of frost—all these will do to a great deal to reduce the situation. Nevertheless it must be accepted that in some places there is not more than a half crop, in other places less than a half, and it is not likely that in many other places it will run up to the average."

"One consolation of the situation is that prices are likely to be higher, consequently farmers will get more per bushel this year than they got last year; therefore, what they lack in bushels will be partially made up in prices. Some of the farmers who are fortunate in carrying over a portion of last year's harvest will be able to sell this grain at the advanced prices that are likely to prevail."

"We must expect from now on a considerable lack of hard times. In the west. There will be more or less of a money stringency, there will be more or less requests for renewal of payments as they become due, and there will be a demand on the banks for accommodation of one kind or another that as a matter of fact the banks will not see their way to conceding."

"The above from the Toronto World may apply to the west as well as Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan, but so far as Alberta is concerned it has no foundation whatever, in fact. The crops in this province, if weather conditions continue favorable, will be equal to any for years. In isolated poor fields may, then, it is true, but among farmers of experience and skill and industry the prospects were never any brighter. The money stringency, in our opinion, is not in any way due to a poor crop prospects. It is true that it has come from United States grain districts. The province of Alberta has a fine prospect for some splendid advertising for herself, when the 1907 crop is ready to market."

sorted, not only contemplated him in his "good work," but he had him \$300. From that time on, he declared, he received money whenever he wanted it from the labor officer, the money being paid through Pettibone most of the time. For the next two years Orchard did no work except such deeds of violence as he committed under the direction of Haywood and Pettibone. It was under their direction, he said, that he went up to the Cripple Creek district from Denver in June, 1904, to "pull off something," as he said there was dissension among the delegates to the convention, and that Haywood feared a split in the organization. According to Orchard, he was told that he could not "go too far" to suit the officials. The independence and the killing of fourteen men and the maiming of a dozen others was the result. From that time on Orchard travelled from one part of the country to another in pursuit of new victims, always going near the headquarters of the organization, but always keeping in touch with Pettibone and getting money from him. When he was on his final mission to take the life of ex-Governor Steinbock he said that Pettibone accompanied him to the depot and helped him pack a bomb in his trunk. He also, in his confession, implicated Haywood.

The state had to depend almost entirely on the evidence of Orchard, the confessed murderer, to establish certain circumstances in his testimony were corroborated, but it was not regarded as sufficient to proceed against the defendant of complicity in murder. The defence was a general denial of the charges and a reputation for honesty was established by Orchard. After the charge of Juries Wood, it would have been a surprise had the jury not brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The trial, which lasted from May 9 until July 27, was one of the most sensational in the history of the state, and eighty-seven, including depositions for the defence. While Haywood had been committed on the conspiracy charge, the Western Federation of Miners, which has in its ranks many socialists, still stands against many lawless acts. The last has not been heard of the case. The state authorities announce that they intend to petition against Meyer and Pettibone, but they cannot hope to succeed, as in their case they will have to depend on the testimony of Orchard.

What is to be Orchard's fate? He will be sent to jail to be used as a witness against the other defendants, and then what? If he turned state's evidence, that surely will not save him from the gallows for the crimes committed by him. To save himself any criminal might consent to a story on state's evidence and attempt to implicate others. There would be much indignation should any evidence be shown Orchard.

A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY

(Globe)

The strong protest of Mr. R. G. MacPherson, M.P., against identifying western Canada to the Asiatics via a white man's country, has been taken up in British Columbia. He declared that Chinese coolies are as great a menace to Canada as the Japanese, and that both should be subjected to the laws now imposing an exclusion tax on Chinese only.

A large majority in the province is strongly and even violently opposed to Japanese immigration while the Japs are coming in great numbers is a matter which neither the Provincial, Dominion nor Imperial authorities can afford to disregard. The sudden rise of the Japanese as a nation and the way in which that great achievement has been accomplished give the matter a new aspect, both locally and from an Imperial standpoint.

That the Chinese are a menace, and an injury we have abundant proof. The experience of South Africa, as revealed by British official reports, shows that 630 of the imported coolies were convicted of common assault 75 were convicted of assault with a weapon, 29 of murder, 2 of homicide and 7 of attempted murder. This is a fearful record, and it is not up to the authorities to condemn the coolies in compounds and prevent them further inflicting public opinion against their importation. There is in this a lesson of what the coolie is when in a hurry to get out of the country, and immediate retaliation by the disarming of the Boers and without the terror of the barbed wire act, which their own rules maintain authority and preserve a certain kind of order.

The Japs as a people seem more adapted to the Chinese to adopt

western ideals and conform to western standards. But we must remember that so far we have attracted only the better elements. When the Japanese padrons, encouraged by the absence of Chinese competition, began bringing in the lowest classes of laborers from the city slums we may have as trouble-makers an invasion of that of the Chinese. And they will be protected by a powerful nation whose friendship is a valuable asset in a necessary position among the nations. So far as assimilation is concerned, they are even likely to remain as distinct and separate as the Chinese. They seem to have a capacity for life apart from the domestic relations that are essential of existence among western races. It is questionable, however, whether these relationships can live in the same country without one being in subjection to the other. The problems involved are certainly serious, and it is questionable if the Dominion or Imperial authorities should continue to impose them on British Columbia. We must not court disintegration in promoting Imperial unity.

LORD CURZON IN INDIA

(Free Press)

The ex-Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, in a recent speech in London, dealt reassuringly with the alarmist reports of disaffection in the Indies. As a specialist of these reports may be mentioned the recent letter of a correspondent writing from India to one of the leading London papers, who says that he has recently been on several tours through the most disaffected regions of Bengal and that he has found the situation in India most people suppose. The missionaries and all Europeans, he says, are treated with respect and courtesy, and a campaign of sedition directed from Calcutta, the agencies employed are being trained in archery and in the use of sticks and swords. They actively push a boycott, terrorizing those using or selling British goods. Men who cannot be threatened and still maintain relations with the English officials are punished by means of a "social boycott."

The worst feature of the situation, the correspondent declares, is the growing number of assaults upon Europeans.

Lord Curzon looks at the matter more calmly than this alarmist correspondent. He says that if any man wished to form a correct view of the real position in India he must not get out of focus, he must remember the scale. If he heard of street and agitation in India, he must not, for one moment, believe that it applied to the 300,000,000 of the population. Out of that total, 20,000,000, in all probability, have not the slightest idea of the existence of any unrest at all, and of the remaining 50,000,000, a large proportion do not in the smallest degree share any serious feeling against the mass of the population of India. The peasants engaged in the cultivation of the soil are not interested in the political, but material. What the British have to give them is a just and liberal, a pure and patient administration.

"So long as we do that," said Lord Curzon, "there is not the slightest reason to believe that the Indians are fomenting the side of rebellion, unless some great wave of racial feeling should sweep across which would sweep the balance of their reason and sweep them into the cause of disorder. He could not conceive, he continued, of any situation arising in India, however desperate the situation, in which the princes and chiefs would throw their forces on the side of rapine and disorder. The British Crown was not a foreign institution, but the accredited centre and seat of authority in that country. Further, the best men in India—the nobility and gentry and the most thoughtful class of the population—were all on the side of good government and good order. They knew that the British government alone stood between good government in India and chaos, and that good patriots to acquiesce in the ruin of their country."

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